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Secretary Bryan. The author shows convincingly enough to an impartial mind that none of the charges had any basis in international law.

Then coming to the more immediate questions at issue between Germany and the United States, he considers in turn the controversies raised by the German methods of submarine warfare, the German position as to armed merchantmen, the destruction of prizes, war zones, blockades, mines, reprisals, etc. The book concludes with two chapters of special merit, one on arbitration showing how the Germans defeated at the second Hague Conference the project for an obligatory arbitration treaty, and the other on the freedom of the seas, in which the views of Grotius and the doctrine of the United States Supreme Court are set forth at length.

By reason of the great learning of the author as a jurist and his special familiarity with many of the questions of international law involved in the controversy with Germany, due to his official connection with the neutrality board which passed upon those questions, his analysis of the points of law raised is both illuminating and sound, and as such, his treatise presents the American case against Germany in an able and convincing manner. As to his interpretation of the principles of international law, applicable to the questions discussed, there is little to criticize. Unfortunately the enormous amount of quoted matter which encumbers the pages of his book makes it rather hard reading. We could only wish that there had been less of this and more of the distinguished author's discriminating analysis and comment.

J. W. G.

THORPE, FRANCIS NEWTON. *The Essentials of American Constitutional Law*. Pp. xii. Price \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917.

This epitome of the leading principles of American constitutional law and their application in judicial decisions, is designed for the use of college classes and the general reader. Starting with an effective exposition of Sovereignty in the American Constitutional System, the author discusses in turn Legislative Powers, Taxation, Commerce, Contracts and Property, Executive Power, Judicial Power, State Comity, Territories and Possessions, Limitations, Fundamental Rights, and Citizenship. To the twelve chapters of text are added the Constitution of the United States, a table of cases cited, facilitating the use of court reports and case-books, and a brief index.

The chapter on judicial power might well precede the analysis of legislative and executive powers, thus capitalizing the unity inherent in our constitutional law, owing to the unique function of American courts in protecting individual rights against governmental encroachment. And since fundamental constitutional rights limit the exercise of both federal and state powers, it seems advantageous to accord the former prior treatment. Further, to scatter the discussion of fundamental rights in several chapters primarily devoted to other subjects, invites confusion and duplication, as evidenced by the author's account of "due process of law."

Grave omissions and errors are noted. There is no reference to such well known cases as *Standard Oil Company v. the United States* (221 U. S. 1) and *Muller*

v. *Oregon* (208 U. S. 412). Certainly the Eleventh Amendment did not "deny to the courts of the United States any jurisdiction whatever in any case in which an American Commonwealth is made a defendant" (p. 114). Nor did the United States Supreme Court, in *Lochner v. New York* (198 U. S. 45), sustain a law of New York State establishing a ten-hour day and sixty-hour week for bakers (p. 209, note).

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VEBLEN, THORSTEIN. *The Nature of Peace*. Pp. xiii, 367. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

With each of Mr. Veblen's books there comes the gratifying certainty that every problem which he treats will be approached from a new viewpoint and that even the most hackneyed questions will acquire new interest when subjected to his searching analysis. In this work he has given an illuminating critique of the part played by the state in peace and in war. The conclusion reached by the author is that the state is an organization growing out of warlike operations, and that while it is an instrument adapted to the making of peace, it is not adapted to perpetuating it.

Probably no more scathing arraignment of the doctrine of balance of power has ever been made than that contained in this book. He shows how this doctrine has disregarded real national interests, subordinating them to a desire for power and domination, and that in the desire to secure power the welfare of the mass of the people has been completely lost sight of.

The book contains an excellent analysis of the effect of industrial life on the militant and aggressive tendencies in national organization. The author evidently believes that through such industrial development, the pacific tendencies of the masses of the people, and the spirit of solidarity of the working classes, will be so strengthened that political leaders can no longer arraign nation against nation.

Probably the most important conclusion reached by the author is that we cannot hope for anything approaching a durable peace until "the present pecuniary law and order, with all its incidents of ownership and investment," is completely changed.

L. S. R.

VON SCHIERBRAND, WOLF. *Austria-Hungary: the Polyglot Empire*. Pp. vii, 352. Price, \$3.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1917.

Dr. von Schierbrand was in Austria from 1912 to 1916, thus having ample time to see the Dual Monarchy both at peace and at war. While disclaiming the production of another "war book," the author nevertheless and necessarily touches upon war topics, especially near the end where he discussed refuge camps, visits to war prisoners, the future of Austria-Hungary, and so forth. For the most part, however, the work is a description and interpretation of the forces at work in this many-sided country. The historical background is given in the opening chapters, showing how the "polyglot empire" came to be; the racial question, with its disrupting tendencies, is adequately presented; the political and social